

## BURDEN ROBBERS AND JEWELS IN COURT.

Dunlop and Turner Arraigned on Extradition Proceedings in London.

Released on the Charge of Suspicion and Rearrested for the New York Theft.

Bank Book Showing Dunlop Has Money on Deposit Found Among His Effects.

GEMS ATTRACT THE COURT SITTERS.

Both Prisoners Remanded, and the Magistrate Refuses to Allow Them to Keep the Cash Found in Their Possession.

By Julian Ralph.  
London, April 24.—The Burden jewel robbers came up again to-day in the Marlborough Street Police Court. The dockkeeper read out the names of William Burden Dunlop and William Turner, and the prisoners stepped up into the dock.

Directly the couple faced Magistrate Newton. Inspector Hare informed the latter that the police had ascertained that the whole of the jewelry recovered was part of the proceeds of a burglary in New York and that at the instance of the American Embassy extradition warrants had been granted and were in the possession of Inspector Frost.

Under the circumstances he suggested that the prisoners be discharged in order that Frost might rearrest them.

Magistrate Newton assented, and as the prisoners left court they met Frost, wreathed in smiles, outside, and he took them again into custody, charging them with larceny in New York.

Neither replied, and later in the afternoon they were conveyed in a cab to Bow street, where Sir John Bridge was awaiting to try the extradition case.

Arthur Newton represented Turner and George Bell appeared for Dunlop.

**Stolen Diamonds in Court.**

The first witness was Officer Frost, who repeated the evidence respecting the arrest of the two men on Bond street. The diamonds found in Dunlop's pocket were produced in court, and caused a great stir, the venerable old Magistrate remarking: "Some are very large."

Frost replied: "Yes, I should think that they are worth about £3,000."

Dunlop said his name was Renshaw, and gave at first a false address. The witness searched him and found a diamond and pearl scarf-pin, which he was wearing; a 45 Bank of England note, 29 10s. in gold and a gold watch chain.

Frost having detailed the police proceedings, Mr. Newton said: "I should like it to go on the depositions that my client gave his correct name when asked."

"That's not so," said Frost.

"It is so," retorted Mr. Newton.

Inspector Arthur Hare also detailed the facts concerning the arrest. On the way to the station he said to Turner: "You live."

"In London," Turner quickly replied.

"Where in London?" he was asked.

"I have done nothing to give my address," the prisoner rejoined tartly. "Why should I give it?"

"If you are an honest man," the witness answered, "why refuse to give me the name of some person you are living with, so that we can verify your statement?"

Communicate with my brother-in-law at the King's Arms public house, Shepherd's Market, Mr. W. Lander," Turner then said.

"We have both been living there some days."

**Burden Robbery Not Mentioned.**  
When searched at the station, nothing was said to Turner relating to the Burden robbery. He stated that he had been employed as a footman to a gentleman in New York and left him February 12.

Sir John Bridge asked:  
"Had you seen them before you arrested them outside of Long's Hotel?"

"One of them. They met outside the hotel, and were in deep conversation at the moment we arrested them," said Inspector Hare.

"Turner crossed over from one side of the road to the other to meet Dunlop."

In reply to Mr. Newton's questions on cross-examination, the witness said the address given by Turner was correct. They occupied one room. Turner said they had been living there five days, which was true.

**Cross-Examined the Inspector.**  
Mr. Newton said:  
"You did not know the address of either of the prisoners until Turner gave it to you?"

The witness replied in the negative.  
George William Lander then appeared in

the witness box. Replying to Sir John Bridge's questions he said he knew both prisoners. Turner, his brother-in-law, had been in a gentleman's service in New York. "When did you first see him after he came from New York?" asked Sir John.

"February 19."

"He alone? You don't know whether he came alone?"

"No."

"Did he ask you to take him in?"

"He is in the habit of making his home with me when in London. I said to him: 'Hello, have you come back?' 'Yes,' he said. I asked how he was getting on. He replied 'Very well.' That is all that passed."

"Did you see the other man?"

"Meeting with Dunlop."  
"He came to me April 13, the day before the arrest."

"Was Turner with him?"

"No, I said: 'Good morning, Dunlop.' 'Then you had met him before?'"

"Yes, he used to lodge with me before he went to America. He asked me if I had a room for him, and I said I believed so, but I found only one bed vacant. That was in Turner's room, and he took that."

"Did you see Dunlop and Turner meet?"

"No."

**In the Burden Employ.**  
"Will you ask, Sir John, whether the witness knew that the two men had been employed together in the house of a Mr. Burden in New York?" said Inspector Frost.

"I believe that's so," said the witness.

"How do you know it?" asked Sir John Bridge.

"I only know what they told me. They were both lodging with me. Dunlop said he had a situation in New York and had a chance to take a footman with him. I suggested that my brother-in-law go, and as far as I know they went together. That was in April 1895. Turner afterwards wrote to say that he was getting on very well, but I do not remember that he mentioned Dunlop. I heard he was with Mr. Burden."

"Did you hear whether Dunlop and Turner came back on the same ship?" asked Sir John Bridge.

"No."

Inspector Hare then fished up the famous large black bag and said:

"Will you ask him if this was the bag Turner brought to his house?"

"I don't know; I didn't see his luggage. I can't tell you," said Lander.

**Police Sergeant Testifies.**  
Police Sergeant Sherrard said that in company with Sergeant Allen he searched the room of the prisoners. He produced a large quantity of jewelry, which was found in the bag referred to in court.

The usher, who had some difficulty in lifting the precious burden, placed it before the Magistrate, who examined it with evident interest. The various articles were fastened to a broad flannel band.

The witness was describing the room to which he was conducted by the landlord when Sir John Bridge instructed the police not to let Lander leave the court.

Resuming, the witness described the contents of the bag, saying that in addition to the jewelry he found a post office savings bank book in the name of William Turner, a lot of memoranda, and a letter addressed to Turner. Also some pocket handkerchiefs marked "William Turner" and a collar with the initials W. T.

This telling piece of evidence produced a marked effect. Turner turned paler than usual; his jaw fell, while Mr. Newton, seeing the importance of the point, jumped to his feet at once, and said: "Is your evidence at Marlborough Street Court?"

"No, I had not discovered it at that time," said the sergeant. "I didn't thoroughly search the bag at the time I found it. Afterward I searched the room, but found no documents belonging to Turner. I did not put the things I found in the room in the black bag. I found a telegram in Dunlop's coat pocket, from Turner to Dunlop."

Inspector Arthur Hare, of Scotland Yard, produced the brown leather bag marked "W. B. D.," which was found in the prisoners' room. It contained a cash box in which were a 45 bank note, a quantity of valuable jewelry, two sovereigns, some silk handkerchiefs, marked "W. B. D.," and some gloves.

This concluded the evidence, and Inspector Frost asked for a remand.

Mr. Hodgson, from the American Embassy, in reply to Sir John Bridge, stated that the prosecutor left New York Thursday. Papers relating to the case were expected Saturday.

The prisoners were accordingly remanded for a week.

Mr. Newton informed the Journal representative that he estimates that at least a month will elapse before the conclusion of the proceedings in London.

He will make a great effort to disassociate his client with the robbery. Still the certain evidence relating to the discovery of the bank book in the bag where the bulk of the jewelry was found was evidently a great surprise.

**WOULD HAVE SAVED BURDEN.**  
Former Butler Objected to Having Dunlop and Turner Employed.

Dunlop and Turner, the servants who robbed I. Townsend Burden, would not have had a chance to rob their employer had Mr. Burden's former butler had his way. This butler, George H. Budd, even took steps to have the two men deported under the Contract Labor law, after they were engaged by Mr. Burden.

Budd was employed as butler by Richard Mortimer, at his Fifth Avenue home, May, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer then went to Europe and Budd was employed by Mr. Burden for one month. In the

meantime, however, Mr. Burden had employed Dunlop and Turner, through a friend in London, and they came over. On their arrival, Budd was discharged.

Budd then went to the office of the British Consul at No. 24 State street, and made an effort to have them deported. He insisted that they had been engaged in violation of the Contract Labor law. Nothing was ever done in the matter by the authorities. The two servants remained with Mr. Burden until the time of the theft, and Budd secured employment at No. 678 Lexington avenue, where he is still at work.

**DUELISTS DO NOT SPEAK.**  
House Looks in Vain for More Trouble Between the Belligerent Congressmen.

By Julius Chambers.  
Washington, April 24.—The white-winged dove of peace to-day manifested up much more to distrust from his hiding place in the committee room of Naval Affairs and flash his wings over the ink-stained scene of yesterday's fight between Representatives Hall and Money.

Both men appeared shortly before noon in the House and took their accustomed seats. Hall arrived first, and at once began to display his correspondence, a large amount of which was in the shape of telegrams. He was closely followed by Mr. Money, who occupies a seat just behind the Missourian. The bustle that fell over the members was only momentary, and nothing occurred to mar the scene of the lion and the lamb lying down together.

Mr. Hall soon rose and sauntered past Mr. Money out into one of the cloak rooms. Everybody was watching to see whether Mr. Money would speak, but the latter did not look up, and Hall looked as though blood and carnage was far from his mind. Mr. Money remained on the floor of the House for some little time talking with friends.

He expects to leave for Mississippi tonight or to-morrow morning to preside over the State Democratic Convention. From the galleries the wound over his eye was not visible but, on closer examination it was found that the surgeon had neatly covered it with flesh-colored court-plaster. The only evidences of the melee about Hall was the ink stains on his hands, which it had been impossible to wash off.

No efforts have been made as yet to bring about a reconciliation between the two men, but it is quite probable that mutual friends of both parties will get Hall and Money together and in that way bury the hatchet.

As a result of the fray it is quite probable that Secretary Herbert will take some effective method of stopping the bitter feud that has been waged between the line and staff of the Navy, which was the primary cause of the encounter. The bitterness which the conflict between the two factions has caused has endangered the discipline of the entire navy. The line officers are determined that the staff shall not secure a triumph.

The bill now before Congress giving actual rank to the officers of the engineer corps forms the basis for the present tenacity of feeling. Lobbying has been done by both sides, and that greatest of all evils in Washington, "good money," has been brought to bear on the case.

**MUST STAY ON THE ISLAND.**  
Blind William Dubois Disappointed in Obtaining His Freedom.

The unhappy man on Blackwell's Island yesterday was William Dubois, a member of the blind choir of the Almshouse. He is thirty-eight years old, and has been blind since a child. When he was fifteen years old his mother died, and he was taken to the Almshouse.

There is a man who is almost blind, and who lives with his mother at Canal and Centre Streets, went to the Almshouse yesterday and asked that Dubois be allowed to go with him. His mother, he said, had been a friend of the mother of Dubois, and wished to make the poor fellow a little happier by giving him his freedom. She would keep him for some months, and, if possible, forever.

Dubois was overjoyed until Superintendent Perry arrived and discovered that Dubois would be led about the streets to sing and beg. This he could not allow, and Dubois was told that he could not go.

"Of course," he said, "I'd have had to hustle for a living, but it would have been a change. The money was good to me here, but I would like to get out."

**Northern Pacific Reorganization.**  
Holders of over 92½ per cent of Northern Pacific 2½s, 3½s, dividend certificates, consols, collateral trust notes and preferred and common stocks, also of Northwest equipment stock and Northern Pacific and Montana first mortgage bonds have deposited under the plan of reorganization. Holders of outstanding securities may continue to make deposits on payment of a penalty of 2 per cent on bonds, dividend certificates, preferred notes and equipment stock, a penalty of ½ per cent on the preferred stock, and ¼ per cent on the common.

**Advertisements.**  
Of those Wholesale, Retailing and Made To Order Clothing Merchants are Enough to Make a Horse Laugh. We sell Ready to Wear Clothes for Less Than Most Manufacturers Can Produce Them at TO-DAY

**MEN'S SUITS,**  
in Black, Blue and fancy Cheviots, \$5.00

**MEN'S SUITS,**  
in Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsted, \$7.50

**MEN'S SUITS,**  
in Black and Mixed Clay Diagonal and Vicunas, \$9.00

good value at \$50. If you are looking for a real good thing don't fail to look through our Boys' Department.

**London & Liverpool Clothing Co.,**  
86 and 88 Bowery, Corner Hester St. Open Evenings.

**Vaughan's Sweet Peas**  
Are the best. Try them. The best flower seeds in America. CATALOGUE FREE. 26 BARCLAY ST.

**More About The Bush \$5,000 Cash Distribution.**  
Most Interesting to the Public.

**THE SPRING OPENING OF BUSH'S**  
New Clothing House, AT 343 BROADWAY,

Between Worth and Leonard Streets, TAKES PLACE AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

The novelty of this event will be an actual distribution of money among the patrons to celebrate the opening of THE GREATEST READY MADE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

Every department is full and complete with the choicest Suits, Overcoats and Trousers, of the very latest patterns, shades and styles, at prices way beyond comparison and competition. It is a case of virtually GIVING AWAY MONEY, which we will do between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

**REMEMBER THE NUMBER, 343 BROADWAY.**

**WE REMOVE MAY 1 TO 189 BROADWAY, near DEY ST.**

To-day we shall offer 250 pairs Men's Russia Calf Lace Boots, \$2.25; former price \$3.00 and \$5.00; sizes 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; every pair must go to-day.

We have long and short, slim and wide sizes in French Calf Lace Boots, regular price, \$5.00 and \$7.50; cut price, \$2.50.

Every pair of shoes in our store will be sold at reduced price. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy high grade "Korrek Shape" Shoes for a song.

**WE REMOVE OUR ENTIRE BUSINESS MAY 1ST TO 189 BROADWAY, NEAR DEY ST.**

**The Burt & Packard Co.,**  
239 BROADWAY, COR. PARK PLACE.

**Kennedy's Portland Cement**  
A Day Full of Bargains.

50 doz. Imported Portland Cement, 50c. Each. Worth \$1.00.

60 doz. Medico Portland Cement, 60c. Each. Worth \$1.00.

150 doz. Lisle Thread Sox, all colors, 25c. Each. Worth 35c.

Madras Business Shirts, 98c. each.

**MEN'S SHOES.**  
The current shoe bargains are: \$2.39, Russel Calf, Goodyear welt, \$2.37, Imported Patent Leather, 4.98, Hand-sewed French Calf.

**MEN'S HATS.**  
High Grade Derbys at \$1.90 and \$2.90.

The cost of the hats and a mile of profit is all you have to pay. No fancy prices, no no royalty for a name. Thirty-two styles. Alpines, \$1.90 to \$2.90; colors, Pearl, Brown, Black. Equal quality elsewhere would cost \$3.00 to \$4.00.

**More Real Fun**  
In Bill Nye's "Comic History of England," printed only in the SUNDAY JOURNAL, than can be found in any comic paper. The second chapter appears to-morrow. Don't fail to read it.

**PROTRUDING** teeth spoil many faces. A little treatment would make them attractive. If afflicted, see J. H. WOODBURY, 127 West 43d St., New York.

## DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS.

Its Cure Proven by Results—The Knowledge Which Enables the Copeland Physicians to Describe Diseased Conditions Has Contributed as Well to Their Superb Mastery Over Them—Giving Doctor Copeland's Symptom Questions and Citing Instances of Notable Cures.

**THE COPELAND PHYSICIANS CURING THE DEAF.**

Alexander Erickard, 153 Division Street, Brooklyn: "I went to Doctor Copeland and he cured me of deafness. I am now hearing distinctly in my right ear, which was deaf."

Mrs. Annie Raynor, 208 West 142d Street, city: "I was deaf in my left ear, so deaf that I could only hear with my right ear. I can now hear in my left ear almost as well as I can hear in my good ear."

James Flynn, 645 West 180th Street, city: "I couldn't hear anything in my right ear. I was stone deaf in that ear. There was a roaring sound in that ear. Now I can hear distinctly in my right ear, and the noises are all gone."

Mrs. Anna Jansen, 137 Sullivan Street, Brooklyn. Very Deaf. Hearing restored.

Grace McDonald, 192 South Second Street, Brooklyn: "I was so deaf in both ears that I could not hear anything but what was said to me in an ordinary tone."

Mrs. Eliza King, 53 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn: "I was totally deaf in my left ear. People had to scream at me to make me hear. The noises in my ears were terrible. I got so deaf I was afraid of being run over by the cars. Now I can hear a pin drop. I can hear the little clock tick over there on the mantelpiece, and the noises are gone."

Thomas Gordon, 512 East 11th Street, city: "I was so deaf in both ears that I had to shout at me in order to make me hear what they said. I held a watch tightly to each ear to hear the ticking. I really was. I could not hear it tick, and I decided to go to the Copeland physicians. After I had been under treatment a short time, I held my watch to both ears and I could hear it tick plainly."

Thomas Jefferson Corning, commander of John Cochrane Post, number 88, Grand Army of the Republic, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I got deaf suddenly in my left ear, and then I began to get deaf in my right ear. My hearing got worse and worse, until I couldn't hear in my left ear at all. I got very much worried. I thought the deafness was permanent. Now I can hear anything. I can hear my watch tick in the ear that was totally deaf, and I do not have any trouble now to hear anything that is said to me."

J. Stephen Van Dyke, 508 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn: "I first became deaf of hearing twelve years ago. I was deaf in both ears, but the deafness was worse in my left ear. I go to church twice every Sunday. It was very annoying to be unable to distinguish the tones of the hymn the organ was playing. The Copeland physicians have restored my hearing so that I can hear distinctly. Now it is perfect. I was delighted upon going to church a few Sundays ago to hear all the minister said and to be able to follow him intelligently in his discourse."

Doctor Copeland's Monograph on Deafness will be mailed on application to those directly interested in the cure of this condition.

**NOTABLE CURES OF PERSONS WHO SUFFERED FROM DISEASE.**

Mrs. Louisa Jones, 329 East 10th Street, city: "I was a very sick woman when I went to the Copeland physicians. I thought I was going into consumption. I was hardly able to walk. I was so weak I had to lean on my daughter's arm when I went to the Copeland Medical Institute. I had aches and pains all over my body. My throat was sore, and I coughed a great deal. I had pains and stitches in my chest as if my lungs were being torn out, and the pains under my shoulder blades were awful. I was very weak and nervous, and could not sleep well. I did not think I would ever get well, for I had tried several doctors and they did me no good. The Copeland physicians had a hard fight with my case, but after a time I began to get better, and now after a thorough course of treatment I feel just as strong and well as I ever did in my life."

**DISEASE OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.**

Christina Schneider, 192 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn. Cured of Disease of Bronchial Tubes.

"I suffered for a long time with catarrh, which affected my throat and daily my lungs. I coughed a great deal, and this brought on heart trouble. I went to the Copeland physicians and they have cured me of all my troubles."

Mrs. Louisa Jones, 329 East 10th Street, city, cured of Disease of the Bronchial Tubes.

**DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.**

C. F. Rosebach, 470 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn: "I was a victim of disease of the head and throat, which seriously impaired my health. My head was always stopped up and my throat was full of mucus. The Copeland physicians have cured me."

**DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.**

Richard Freese, 510 West 44th Street: "I had great difficulty in breathing, as my head was always stopped up, and I had a bad cough. I was always having and spitting. The mucus poisoned my stomach and made me weak and miserable. I went to the Copeland physicians and to-day I am a well man."

**DISEASE OF THE NERVES.**

Aloysius Lewis, 891 Grand Street, Brooklyn, says: "I suffered for years with catarrh of the head and throat. I was tortured with intense pains in my head and I was very nervous. My nerves were all unstrung. I was so miserable from the pains in my head and from nervous exhaustion that I thought I would go crazy. I went to the Copeland physicians and after a thorough course of treatment I am cured. I am no longer nervous. My nerves are as calm as a baby's and the pains in my head are gone. I never felt better in my life."

**DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.**

James Rockwell, 378 11th Avenue, New York. Cured of Disease of the Stomach and Heart Trouble.

**HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL.**

The system of treating patients who live at a distance has been so perfected that with the aid of the Copeland symptom blank and patients' report sheet, the percentage of cures by mail or home treatment is fully equal to the number of cures in the office. If you live away from the city write for Home Treatment.

**DISEASE DESCRIBED BY TABULATED SYMPTOMS.**

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other subtle chronic mauls, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The symptoms below have been carefully arranged by Doctor Copeland to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring them with you to either office of the Copeland Medical Institute. If you live away from the city, send them by mail to the Fifth Avenue office and ask for home treatment.

**DISEASE OF HEAD AND THROAT.**

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds and Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is the voice husky?"  
"Do you spit up slime?"  
"Do you ache all over?"  
"Do you sneeze at night?"  
"Is the nose stopped up?"  
"Does your nose discharge?"  
"Does the nose bleed easily?"  
"Do crusts form in the nose?"  
"Is the nose sore and tender?"  
"Do you sneeze a great deal?"  
"Is this worse toward night?"  
"Does the nose itch and burn?"  
"Is there pain in front of head?"  
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"  
"Is there pain in back of head?"  
"Is there tickling in the throat?"  
"Is your voice small and hoarse?"  
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"  
"Is there a dropping in the throat?"  
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"  
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"  
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"  
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

**DISEASE OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.**

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and, if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"  
"Are you losing sleep?"  
"Do you cough at night?"  
"Have you stitches in the side?"  
"Do you take cold easily?"  
"Is your appetite variable?"  
"Have you stitches in the side?"  
"Do you cough on going to bed?"  
"Do you cough in the morning?"  
"Are you low-spirited at times?"  
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"  
"Are you low-spirited at times?"  
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"  
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"  
"Do you have bad dreams?"  
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"  
"Are there a burning pain in the throat?"  
"Have you pain and heat in the chest?"  
"Do you cough worse at night and morning?"  
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

**DISEASE OF THE LIVER.**

This condition results from the liver being affected by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"  
"Are you nervous?"  
"Do you get dizzy?"  
"Have you indigestion?"  
"Do you have cold feet?"  
"Do you feel miserable?"  
"Do you get tired easily?"  
"Do you have bad dreams?"  
"Is your eyelid blurred?"  
"Have you pain in the back?"  
"Can't you get to sleep?"  
"Is your flesh soft and flabby?"  
"Are your spirits low at times?"  
"Is there a bloating after eating?"  
"Have you pain around the joints?"  
"Do you have gurgling in the bowels?"  
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"  
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"  
"Do you have any acid eructations?"  
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"  
"Do you have palpitation of the heart?"  
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"  
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"

**DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.**

This condition results either from colds or from overwork of the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh.